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JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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**AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.**

LYCEUM THEATRE—UNDER THE WILLOW.  
BROADWAY THEATRE—DANIEL.  
BOWERY THEATRE—JANET.  
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—TROPICAL FISHES.  
BOOTH'S THEATRE—LA BELLE HEURE.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILD FLOWERS OF MEXICO.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—STUCK OIL.  
PARK THEATRE—CHERRY TREES.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—SWEET SERVICE.  
GERMANIA THEATRE—DIE FROCKMACHEN.  
EAGLE THEATRE—TICKET OF LEAVES MAN.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE—JONATHAN CRUSO.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—INDUSTRY AND MECHANICS.  
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE—UNION AGENTS.  
MASONIC TEMPLE—BIRD SONG.  
THEATRE COMIQUE—ADULTY.  
EGYPTIAN HALL—TAMBORETT.  
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.  
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.  
GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT.  
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE—MINSTRELS.  
FIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

**TRIPLE SHEET.**

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1877.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.**—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cool and cloudy or partly cloudy, possibly with rain.

**WALL STREET YESTERDAY.**—The stock market in Wall street was dull, but prices were a rule firm. Gold advanced from 103 1/4 to 103 3/4. Government bonds advanced slightly in sympathy with gold; State bonds were quiet and railroads firm. Money on call was higher at 5 and 6 a 7 per cent, falling at the close to 3 per cent.

**THE PROPOSITION** to reduce the assessment of the city and county will, it is to be hoped, be adopted by the Board of Equalization.

**WORK IS TO BE BEGUN** immediately by the Elevated Railroad Company. No news could be more welcome to citizens of all classes.

**THERE WILL BE A BRILLIANT CLOSE** to the year's racing in the fall meeting at Jerome Park, which begins one week from to-morrow.

**NINE MEN-OF-WAR** are in the harbor at the present time, probably the largest number since the Russian fleet was with us during the war.

**YELLOW FEVER** is reported at Portland, Me., but there need not be much apprehension that it will flourish very vigorously in that quarter.

**FROM THE CHARGES** made against the management at Sallors' Snug Harbor that institution appears to be anything but snug for the poor sailors.

**CHICAGO CONTRIBUTES** another broken savings bank to the already long list. Postal savings banks ought to get a pretty strong vote in that section.

**FIVE COPIES OF TUPPER'S WORKS** were sold yesterday at the book trade sale; but that must not discourage us. There was a time—not so very long ago, either—when Tupper was ahead of Tennyson.

**THE NOTORIOUS "JIM BRADY"** has probably ended his career outside of the Penitentiary. Three sentences have been passed on him, requiring eleven years to satisfy, and an additional fifteen will crown the column of his good deeds.

**SEVERAL PERSONS** were more or less severely wounded by an accident which occurred on a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad yesterday morning. The disaster could not have been foreseen, and it is fortunate that it has not resulted more fatally.

**THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION** of the Paoli massacre was all that could be desired as a patriotic demonstration. It was one of the saddest tragedies of the Revolutionary War, and the monument to the gallant dead just erected ought to have been long ago founded.

**SENATOR BOGGS**, of Missouri, whose death is announced, although not what is called a great man, will prove a loss to the Senate and the country. His large business experience was very much needed, especially at the present time, in a body made up of so many lawyers. He was a conscientious, honest legislator, and deservedly popular among all who knew him.

**THE PRESIDENT** very properly changed the tone and character of his speeches at the reception given him by the citizens of Chattanooga yesterday. If it is necessary that he should speak it is just as well to be serious. His advice to the people of Tennessee to forget the past, erect school houses, invite immigration and build up the State was sound and sensible. Addresses like this ought to do good.

**THE WEATHER.**—The progress of the cyclone in the Gulf States has been marked by a decrease of energy and a rise of pressure at its centre. The area of low barometer has, however, increased toward the lake region, and although the storm has lost its dangerous character there is a probability that it will again assume it when off the coast. At present the centre of disturbance is in Georgia and not far from the ocean. In advance of the depression rains have fallen from Cape Hatteras to southern Florida, diminishing westward toward the Mississippi mouth. The area of high pressure, which influences the movement of the storm, is now passing off the Middle Atlantic coast. The depression which had passed over Nova Scotia is succeeded in that district by rising barometer. Over the northern sections of the United States the barometric pressure is very irregular, and indications present themselves of the advance of another disturbance from the Northwest. These conditions prevailing the utmost caution should be exercised by shipmasters about to put to sea, as the weather on the middle and eastern coasts is deceptively fine. The temperature is highest in the West and continues low within the area affected by the cyclone. The weather in New York to-day will be cool and cloudy or partly cloudy, possibly with rain.

**Future Growth of New York.**  
In estimating the effect of rapid transit on the growth of the city it is necessary to practise some discrimination. There is one respect in which rapid transit will contribute powerfully to the growth of the city; there is another respect in which it will not. The benefits of rapid transit will accrue to the city of New York as a municipality; its effect on the port of New York as a centre of commerce will not be so remarkable. It will not do to reason as if these two questions were one and the same question. A million of enterprising inhabitants on the New Jersey shore of the North River and another million of enterprising inhabitants on the Long Island shore of the East River would contribute as much, or nearly as much, to the foreign commerce of the port as the same number of inhabitants on the south end of Manhattan Island. But it makes a great difference in the prosperity of the municipality whether the people who transact business in this great commercial emporium reside in this city or out of it. The long delays in supplying rapid transit have prevented the settlement of the upper part of this island and transferred a population equal to that of the city itself to places outside the city limits. The consequence is that our municipal taxes are nearly double what they would be if we had had rapid transit as soon as the city was compactly built up to Forty-second street. Had it been as easy to reach Harlem River and the district beyond as it was to reach Brooklyn Heights and the New Jersey suburbs a great part of the people who now reside in Brooklyn and in the neighbor towns of New Jersey would be taxpayers in New York, and the burden of our taxation would be light in proportion to the greater amount of property over which it would be distributed. This is the benefit and alleviation which we expect from rapid transit. At present a large proportion of the people who transact their daily business here, and whose establishments are protected by our municipal government, live in fine mansions beyond the two rivers and pay a large share of their taxes outside of the city.

There is another and larger question which has been a good deal discussed of late, and on which this seems a good occasion to offer some observations. As an echo or reflex of discussions in the United States we noticed a few days since a leading article in an important Canadian journal, the *Montreal Gazette*, arguing that the prosperity of New York has probably culminated, and that Philadelphia will, perhaps, be the future commercial metropolis of the country. The chief points of the argument were that Philadelphia was a larger city than New York until after the completion of the Erie Canal; that the surprising growth of this city was owing to that cheap water way; that the extension of railways has taken away our chief advantage; that the cost of transportation from the West to other Atlantic cities has become less than it is to New York, and that we are likely to fall behind in the race by the successful competition of railroads with the Erie Canal. All this reasoning rests upon fallacies. It is true that railroads have made a great change and that they carry immense amounts of the same kinds of freight of which the New York canals formerly had a monopoly. But diversion of business from the water route is not the only revolution which railroads have accomplished. Another and more remarkable change is that which they have caused in the foreign commerce of the country. Before the introduction of railroads every port of entry along the whole line of our Atlantic coast was a seat of foreign commerce. When goods had to be hauled in wagons to all points in the interior the expense of internal transportation was so heavy that all exports and imports had to be made at the nearest accessible harbors. Every district of country lying back of a seaport was supplied with foreign merchandise through that port, because the goods could not bear the cost of transportation by teams to distant points. But railroads have superseded this method of transacting business. Since their general introduction our foreign commerce has tended more and more to concentration, and the chief point of concentration for the whole coast is the port of New York. This great change can never be reversed, and the commercial supremacy it has established in New York is altogether more solid and important than any advantage the city ever derived from the Erie Canal.

Nobody disputes that the first great impulse to the growth of this city was given by the genius of De Witt Clinton. We already had the Hudson River, and Clinton opened for us a continuous line of water communication extending from Albany to Lake Erie, and, through the circuit of the great upper lakes, to the far West. While the other Atlantic seaports had communication with the interior only by means of wagons and short rivers New York had a cheap waterway of thousands of miles into the distant heart of the continent. The circle of its foreign and domestic trade extended in proportion. In the twenty years between the opening of the Erie Canal and the introduction of railroads our commercial supremacy was so fully established that when the wide extension of the railway system concentrated the foreign commerce of the country New York became inevitably the chief point of concentration. You might as well expect to change the bed of a great river which has long deepened the channel in which it flows. New York holds the foreign commerce of the country, not merely by the fact of possession and the tendency of trade to continue in the same channels, but by superior and incomparable advantages of position. There is no harbor on the coast which equals ours. Boston has a good harbor and is nearer to Europe, but she has nothing like our advantages for cheap communication with the West. Philadelphia is more distant from Europe than New York; she has nothing which can be called a harbor; she is on a river a hundred miles from the sea, and her only communication with the West is by rail. It is preposterous to imagine that Philadelphia can ever become the centre of our foreign and domestic trade.

Futile comparisons are made between

the population of New York and that of Philadelphia. So far as population has any bearing on the trade of this port that of New York is not one million but two millions and a half. Brooklyn alone has half a million, and Brooklyn has as close a relation to our harbor as New York itself. So, also, Jersey City and Hoboken and Newark and Paterson and the cities which line the banks of the Hudson for a hundred miles, and the prosperous cities on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound are connected with New York as by an umbilical cord. None of them would ever have existed without their New York connections, and it is proper to count them all in estimating the population which belongs to New York as a port, though not to New York as a city.

**Stanley's Triumph.**  
Tributes to Stanley's wonderful success in his latest expedition are showered upon him from every quarter. Our despatches from London a few days since exhibited the warm and even enthusiastic appreciations of the press of that city, and to-day we give extracts of the same tenor from the Paris journals. Indeed, Stanley seems so far to have accomplished in the civilized world a feat as great as he accomplished in Africa, for he has conquered at a single stroke the admiration of all who have any opinion to express on the subject of his exploration. It is the only voyage he has yet made that no one seems to doubt, and the only voyage we ever heard of as to the leading importance of which all authorities are agreed and whose results are declared are not disputed. The Paris *Liberte* suggests aptly the probable great commercial results of this discovery. Its effect is certainly to have shown for the first time a practicable route for commerce to the very heart of Africa. Stanley's portages around the several falls on the Congo River will constitute in all a very small proportion of travel by land for the great extent of country that may thus be traversed by combined land and water routes. With steamers going up the Lower Congo to the first falls, and a practicable route cut through the first to a point above the falls, there to connect with another steamer, commercial companies could with comparatively small outlay reach districts from which may be drawn native products of great value in wood, ivory and perhaps gold, and it is a safe anticipation that the establishment of such routes will speedily follow upon the proof of their feasibility.

**The Nomination of General McClellan.**

The New Jersey democrats deserve credit for nominating General McClellan for Governor. Now we hope the republicans will nominate a man of equal character and ability. Then the people of the State will have a fair chance, and need not grieve whichever is elected. New Jersey's Governors have not only had for a long time past an excellent record as men, almost without exception, of high character, but they have also greater responsibilities than the Governors of most of our States. The next Governor, for instance, will have to appoint six or seven of the highest judicial officers of the State, the higher judges not being elected in New Jersey. He has also to appoint an Attorney General and other officers of importance, who hold for a term of years beyond his own. The importance of choosing for Governor an honest man of high character and honorable connections is evident; indeed, the wiser members of a political party see clearly enough in such cases that, if they are careless of the public interests and allow men of low character or doubtful connections to be put in nomination, success may be even worse for their party than defeat.

The nomination of General McClellan seems to us unexceptionable; but we wish to give some of his overzealous friends a little hint. They can very justly urge the voters to support him upon the ground of his fitness for the place; the certainty that he will give the State an honest administration; that he will surround himself with competent and honorable advisers; that he will resist corruption in the Legislature, and that he will select men of character and ability for the places which he has to fill. But they will be very unwise if they brandish his nomination before the people's eyes as a "vindication" of McClellan, or if they boast absurdly about his military record and try to make him out a "bigger man than old Grant." We advise them to remember that the war is over and that it is best to let bygones be bygones.

**An Indian Excursion to Washington.**

A delegation of Sioux Indians is now on its way to Washington and will probably arrive there before the close of the week. The purport of the visit does not seem to be exactly understood by either the government or the Indians. General Crook some months ago suggested that it would be a good idea to have them come, and as some of the present party had been to Washington before there was no difficulty in getting up the excursion. The Sioux Indians are by no means as barbarous and uncivilized as they are supposed to be. When they were last in Washington they objected to their hotel accommodations and broke off negotiations for the surrender of the Black Hills for the reason that some restrictions had been placed on their personal liberties, and that they had not been placed on an equality with the most favored nations. The fact is, the Sioux delegation of that date fell into the hands of some members of an ultra Puritanical association who undertook to reform their morals at the same time that they were endeavoring to get possession of their property, and they left, leaving the government to foot the bill of nearly fifty thousand dollars. We presume that this outrage upon Indian nature will not be repeated this time and that the visiting Sioux will have all the liberty of the average Congressman and office-holder and be allowed to do as they please. Some good may come from the visit, but it is exceedingly doubtful. Treating with the Sioux without Sitting Bull seems like playing Hamlet without the melancholy Dane. They may give away the Black Hills or whatever other territory we desire at the present time; but if we shall have to fight Sitting Bull for it afterward we do not see

what is the use of making a treaty with them. Anyway, as the guests of the government we hope they will be properly treated this time.

**MacMahon and the French Republic.**

In France the word "republic" declares a definite political programme, and to be a republican implies that one is a believer in popular sovereignty and representative government; in the right and power of the nation—the collective body of the people—to exercise all the functions of self-government; in the political, not social, equality of all the parts of the nation, and an opponent of the very existence of privileged classes and individuals, and, above all things, an opponent to the barricade; if necessary, of the notion or theory that the nation can in any circumstance become subject to the will of any individual who may by the accidents of its history come to the surface and drift into places of dignity and trust. This is what it means to be a republican in France just now. These are political conceptions in accordance with the intelligence and opinion of the age in which we live; for the republican idea in France, as in every other country, is the idea that is in sympathy with the progress of thought, that utterly casts aside as relics of barbarism and miserable superstition all the formerly accepted notions of the precedence of classes or families or of hero worship or priest worship.

As against this political programme what is presented by the opponents of the Republic? Their theories are to be found in the manifesto of Marshal MacMahon. Their conceptions of the relation of government to the people, their views of political justice, of equality, of right, of national sovereignty, are all stated in the single name—MacMahon. He is the panacea for every evil, the security against every danger, the assurance of every hope, the guarantee of every right. In this there is indicated, perhaps, some poverty in political conceptions; but the case was difficult. All opponents of the Republic in France are friends of privilege, friends of pretenders, supporters and advocates of some of the many schemes of tyranny that propose to put the people down and to put over them rulers and keepers, imperial functionaries or royal officers. As the people are to decide the issue at the polls these men dare not declare their real opinions and purposes. That would be to insure an overwhelming defeat. They dare not, moreover, say that they would restore the imperial system, for that implies the Prince Imperial, and would alienate all the royalists. They dare not say that they are for this or that monarchy; for to declare for one would alienate the friends of the other, and to declare for either would exclude from their predatory attempt all the sharper, swindlers, adventurers and blackguards who hope to thrive under the eagle. They dare not for fear of ridicule claim for their cause even the virtues of the republican system.

They are thus without any political gospel whatever, and they fancy they adopt a safe programme in planting themselves behind the Marshal President and putting him forward as the personification of their cause and their intentions. And what is there in him to justify the nation in accepting a party for which he alone vouches? He is a tenth rate soldier and a twentieth rate politician. In a land that produced Moltke's master one would scarcely expect to see the national passion for glory dazzled by a commander who, in utter want of military capacity, led a hundred thousand magnificent soldiers at Sedan into the worst slaughter trap of which there is any record; and in the land of Talleyrand it is inconceivable that people should accept as the head of the political system a man so wanting in his perception of the relations of things, or in his capacity to express himself, that he appears to suppose he holds forty millions of people in the hollow of his hand.

It is said that MacMahon is honest; but before any importance is attributed to a man's honesty in such a case it should be known that the man supposed to possess this virtue can give it effect, that he has intelligence enough to bring his honesty to bear on the political issues of the hour. Around Marshal MacMahon there is a rare circle of politicians, for whom, in view of their history, no one would claim the possession of a virtue which they themselves would esteem so little as honesty of purpose in politics. The Duc de Broglie and M. de Fourton are men who mean to rule; men who intend that power in France shall be retained in their own hands, or in the hands of those whom they can control and by whom their schemes and views shall be deemed of more consequence than all besides. They do not care for the opinion of France. They regard the French people as sheep to be driven to market or to the slaughter, and to be bought and sold and otherwise dealt with in the transactions of men like themselves. These men are not honest, and in their hands Marshal MacMahon is the simplest tool to be used in the furtherance of their schemes. Of what value is his honesty, therefore, even if he is honest?

**The Massachusetts Republicans.**

The Massachusetts republicans wisely decided that it was inexpedient to damn Mr. Hayes with faint praise, and their resolutions go forth to the country as a full and vigorous endorsement of the President's title, his intentions, his Southern policy and his civil service order. If there was good reason to suppose that the resolutions express the real sentiment of all the republicans of the State, as they undoubtedly do of a great majority of the delegates, there would be little doubt of a party victory, in spite of the unpopularity of the ticket. But the renomination of Governor Rice is not an omen of success. It will deprive the canvass of all enthusiasm and cause many republican voters to stay away from the polls. The Convention could have done nothing so calculated to strengthen the prohibition party. Governor Rice has given mortal offence to the Massachusetts prohibitionists, most of whom are republicans by party connection and nearly all by political sympathy. None of these men, indeed, will vote with the democrats, whose Convention favored a license law, but to a very large share of

them Governor Rice is so objectionable that they will take this occasion to teach the republican party that it cannot succeed against their opposition. The faint and halting recognition of "temperance" in the last resolution will not atone for the affront of nominating the man who is most distasteful to the sticklers for prohibition. They will defeat him if they can, both to gratify their spite and to impress the republican party with their importance. The prohibitionists of that State are so numerous and fanatical that they may perhaps poll votes enough for their own candidate to turn the scale in favor of Gaston, who is personally very popular and will make a strong run.

**Twiss On Our Supreme Court.**

In our letter from Antwerp, narrating the proceedings of the International Congress for the reform and codification of the law of nations, considerable space is given to a vigorous assault made by Sir Travers Twiss on a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Dr. Twiss (he is better known by this designation than as Sir Travers) is the author of a book on international law and was formerly, we believe, a professor in the University of Oxford. When a jurist of his pretensions assails the Supreme Court of the United States on an occasion so conspicuous the subject is of sufficient interest to publicists on this side of the Atlantic to deserve the space given to it in the letter of our Antwerp correspondent.

The decision thus impugned in an international assembly consisting of experts in the law of nations is that rendered by our Supreme Court in the Springbok case, which, says Dr. Twiss, "has taken all the jurists of Europe by surprise, and will impose on neutral trade more burdensome restrictions than they have ever been subjected to before." Readers will recollect that the Springbok was a British vessel captured during the war on a voyage from London to Nassau by the Sonoma, condemned by the United States District Court of New York, both ship and cargo, and when the case was carried up to the Supreme Court the ship was released but the condemnation of the cargo affirmed.

Dr. Twiss maintains that this decision nullifies one of the articles of the well known Declaration of Paris. This objection is futile and irrelevant. The United States was never a party to the Declaration of Paris, and our prize courts can take no cognizance of it. In the absence of a treaty or act of Congress they are bound to administer the rules of international law as they find them laid down by competent authorities. In the opinion of the Supreme Court, at least, the decision objected to is in accordance with the principles of international law, as laid down and understood by jurists previous to the Declaration of Paris.

Dr. Twiss contends that as the Springbok's papers showed that Nassau, a British port, was her destination, it was an intolerable interference with the rights of neutral commerce to arrest and condemn her. He admits that if when the Springbok sailed from London her destination had been one of the Confederate ports a war vessel of the United States might have legally captured her on the high seas and that she would have been lawful prize in accordance with the decisions of the English admiralty courts. But as she was sailing for Nassau, and not for a Confederate port, he thinks it was an outrage which no court should have sanctioned. We are unable to see why the doctrine of "continuous voyages" should be different in relation to blockades from what it is in relation to contraband of war. But as regards contraband of war it is clear that a belligerent would have no power of self-protection if it was obliged to accept a fictitious or fraudulent destination as the real one. If the Springbok had sailed from London with a cargo of muskets and ammunition, intended to be transhipped at Nassau for the Confederate States, the right of the United States to capture her before she reached Nassau would have been incontestable, provided there was good evidence that her contraband cargo was meant for the rebels. The fiction that the cargo was intended merely for Nassau, however strongly attested by the ship's papers, could not change the substance of the offence, and a prize court is bound to brush away delusive subterfuges and decide on the substantial facts. This being incontrovertible law, as laid down by the authorities, common sense fails to see that a different principle should be applied to attempts to violate a legal blockade.

**A Diplomatic Interlude.**

In the old times of the drama it was usual to have a light interlude—a "song and dance" sort of business—between the acts of the heavy piece of the evening, and just in a lull of the actual war news comes word of a diplomatic meeting at Salzburg between Bismarck and Andrassy, at which the alliance of the three emperors was danced before the eyes of Europe. The shrewdest commentators upon this meeting, which at once attracted general attention, agree that it means that the recent Russian reverses have changed nothing in the friendly attitude of Germany and Austria to Russia; that there is to be no mediation offered; that the war is to go on to the bitter end. Meanwhile from Stamboul we learn that the Porte will not consent to make peace while a single Russian remains on Turkish soil and will even be nice about the terms for an armistice. There is, doubtless, a real value in what Bismarck says to Andrassy on the subject of the German Empire to the representative of the still powerful but to him obedient Austro-Hungarian Empire. There is the potentiality of a million and a half of armed men in their tones. On the other hand it is not a little premature for the Porte to say on what terms it will or will not consent to peace? The Russians between the lines of the Jantra and the Osma are not surely in such weak condition that a little diplomatic "bluff" at Constantinople will have an effect that the armies of Osman Pacha, Mehmet Ali and Suleiman Pacha cannot bring about. Perhaps the Porte had better speak while it has the chance, for a few days may give its bombastic utterances a plainer flavor of burlesque.

**Amy Fawcett and the Grand Jury.**

The police authorities, who are often needlessly active in matters of no importance, appear to have done nothing in respect to the suspicious facts which attended the death of Amy Fawcett, and which were fully published in this journal some time ago. Yet no case of the kind ever required careful and thorough investigation more than this. The evidence is very strong if not conclusive, and rests upon the direct testimony of more than one witness, that this unfortunate actress, whose death caused so much pity a few months ago, was the victim of cruel treatment from a man living in the same house with her. Unless the declarations of the other lodgers are altogether false she was beaten, thrown down the stairs and kicked only three days before her death, and was confined to her bed in the interval. These detailed assertions were not made to the coroner's jury at the time, but they are known now, and it is certainly the duty of the authorities to ascertain their credibility. As the police, with their usual indifference to matters of the kind, refuse to take any steps, we appeal to the Grand Jury to begin a thorough investigation, and thus to set at rest the question in the public mind as to whether Miss Fawcett really died from natural causes or was the victim of a brutal murder.

**PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.**

The following Americans registered at the Paris Bureau of the *HERALD* yesterday—  
Samuel J. Tilden, New York, Hotel Westminster.  
John Bigelow, New York, Hotel Westminster.  
Henry Felt, Philadelphia, Grand Hotel.  
Rear Admiral Leroy, New York, Splendide Hotel.  
Robert P. Nevins, Newburg, Grand Hotel.  
Medical Inspector Delavan Bloodgood, New York, Splendide Hotel.  
Miss Stoddard Lorens, Worcester, Mass., Grand Hotel.  
Lieutenant Burwell Lorens, New York, Splendide Hotel.  
Rev. W. Vanderpool, Newark, Grand Hotel.  
Miss Annie Carter, New York, Splendide Hotel.  
L. J. Allen Dominice, Baltimore, Grand Hotel.  
Miss Kate Field, New York, Hotel des Trois Princesses.  
William Fair, New York, Hotel Chatham.  
F. W. Braggardoff and wife, New York, Splendide Hotel.  
D. Cells, New York, Grand Hotel.  
Samuel Phillips, New York, Grand Hotel.  
Ex-Secretary of the Navy George M. Robeson is at the Fifth Avenue.  
Señor Don Manuel R. Garcia, Argentine Minister at Washington, is at the Albemarle.  
Tweed says that an honest man is the noblest work of God, but that there isn't much work now.  
What we dislike is that President Grant spent so much of his time away from Washington not talking politics.  
The Secretary of War has returned to Washington from his Western trip and was at the War Department yesterday.  
M. Thiers died in the little iron bed, scarcely larger than a child's, which he had used for fifty years. It was wheeled into the small drawing room where he had breakfasted.  
There will have to be a marked change in the tendency of things, says the Worcester *Press*, or our stylish young ladies will get id wearing their hats so far back that they will have to lift them when they sit down.  
Blaine makes his error in trying to be privately diplomatic in his friendly intercourse with men, when he doesn't really mean to be so. He is nevertheless thought much of by the very newspaper men on whom he tries to play his characteristic game.  
The Boston *Globe* promised to have one of the best paragraphs columns in the country; but the publishers were too pleasure and soiled, and so they began to print advertisements in it. Who is going to climb through sickening stuff like that?  
They were walking out last evening under the "dome"—that is what they called the sky. And she said, "Dovey, who made those?" And he thoughtlessly replied, "Those five bull's-eyes must be Blydenburgh's," but, by thunder, I think those seven centres must be Jewell's!  
Some intellectual Germans recently complained that Americans, in their greenness, do not receive readily the Old World ideas. "Well," said an American, "so long as you read your papers in German and talk across your car seats in German, and swear at your horses in German, how can we tell what you mean, and, so, improve?"  
Morgan, of Nineteenth street, was quarrelling with his wife yesterday morning and threatening to let her hit him with a pressboard and then jump in and kick all her family traits out of her, when his mother-in-law quietly walked in and said, "Don't do that, but in the way of kindness. And as he looked round he said, "Foreclosed by a second mortgage."  
Of Mrs. ex-President Grant this story of unostentatious benevolence is told:—George S. Joice, of Unadilla, served faithfully through the war of the rebellion, and early in President Grant's first term was appointed a doorman at the Capitol or Executive Mansion. He remained there until some three and a half years ago, then sickened and returned to Unadilla, to linger through the balance of life with consumption. He lived some twelve or fourteen months and died. While in Washington he attracted the favorable attention of Mrs. Grant. His father's family were in very limited financial circumstances, and George was worth nothing but an irreproachable character and good name. Mrs. Grant in some way knew of these conditions, and during the entire time that Mr. Joice was lying sick in Unadilla she sent him each month a check for \$100 until he died. There was never any bluster over the matter, and few people in Unadilla know of it to-day.

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**"BONA" AT THE NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.**  
A new play in four acts, by M. B. E. Wolf, entitled, "Bona; or, the Young Spanish Beggar," was performed at Colonel Sims' theatre last evening before a large house. Bona is a girl who is met by a party of American ladies and gentlemen who are travelling in Spain, and who become the first two acts, and is the heroine of the drama. The play is a tragedy, and is the offspring of the pen of a dramatist who has been in the audience of the theatre for some time. Bona is a girl who is met by a party of American ladies and gentlemen who are travelling in Spain, and who become the first two acts, and is the heroine of the drama. The play is a tragedy, and is the offspring of the pen of a dramatist who has been in the audience of the theatre for some time. Bona is a girl who is met by a party of American ladies and gentlemen who are travelling in Spain, and who become the first two acts, and is the heroine of the drama. The play is a tragedy, and is the offspring of the pen of a dramatist who has been in the audience of the theatre for some time.

**DRAMATIC NOTE.**

The initial performance of the new play, "Broken Vows," by Mr. Harry Jackson, was given in Washington last night, Miss Maud Granger appearing as the leading character. There was a fine house and very general approval of the play.